

and fingers. They are unfortunately named as they have nothing to do with the tendon sheaths or synovial sacks. On being punctured a thick syrupy fluid like synovia escapes, and the little tumor collapses only to refill. This inveterate tendency to recur under inefficient treatment may cause it to be considered malignant, and may give rise to a deal of unnecessary worry.

Granuloma pyogenicum also acts and looks strikingly like a malignant tumor; its tendency to recur and its tendency to bleed are both causes of great anxiety, at least to the patient. When it occurs on the lower lip, a favorite situation, it undoubtedly is frequently mistaken for an epithelioma. Admirable illustrations are given of both these affections.

Among other diseases not mentioned in treatises on dermatology, there is a chapter on the lesions of the skin and mucous membranes of "foot and mouth disease" with three beautifully colored plates.

To recur to the subject of photographs, the racial feature in Sutton's work is something not commonly met with. There are photographs of cutaneous troubles in Indians, negroes and caucasians, furnishing an interesting study in themselves.

D. W. M.

**Diseases of the Eye.** By George E. deSchweinitz, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania. Eighth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Octavo of 754 pages, 386 text illustrations, and seven lithographic plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

In the latest edition of de Schweinitz's "Diseases of the Eye" the reviewer is pleased to find a text-book which, while omitting none of the time-honored and proven methods of examination and giving fully an accurate and concise description of all the well-recognized eye diseases, brings out in addition short but clear accounts of a variety of ocular diseases and of new operative proceedings, not as yet to be found in other text books of ophthalmology. Of especial interest in this new material may be mentioned the accounts of anyphylactic keratitis, preliminary capsulotomy, iridodectomy, Knapp's methods of cataract extraction in the capsule and West's operation for the resection of the nasal duct. The revised chapter on iritis, embodying the author's experience with auto-toxic iritis and iritis secondary to focal infections, should be of interest not only to the ophthalmologist but to the internist and should be read by the latter especially. The roentgenologist will find in the section "Localization of Foreign Bodies in the Eyeball with the Rontgen Rays" by William Sweet, a full account, with excellent localization charts of this difficult and often ungrateful part of his work. The portion devoted to general optical principles, methods of examination and the methods of refraction is particularly pleasing in its clarity and in the systematic development of the material. The chapter on refraction especially should be read by the "rule of thumb" refractionist; unless too far gone it will abuse him of the conception of the eye as a rigid globe attached to unyielding cables and teach him a physiological consideration in refraction. Therapeutics is fully discussed. The usual absence of being told "what to do" is conspicuous by its presence. The pathological anatomy is discussed somewhat briefly but still clearly, in connection with each disease. One would like to see more of this but the confines of a teaching and practical text-book undoubtedly impose a limit. The inciting organisms of various lesions are discussed briefly in connection with each disease. Trachoma and sympathetic ophthalmia are fully and well presented. The reviewer feels that a short chapter on bacteria causing ocular lesions with a

consideration of their cultural and staining characteristics and a brief discussion of their relation to operative proceedings, would be gratefully received. deSchweinitz's "Diseases of the Eye" has for years been the standard text-book of the American student; the new edition will undoubtedly keep it so. It is clear, precise, systematic and covers the field as fully as such a field can be compressed into a usable text-book.

H. B.

**The Medical Clinics of Chicago.** Vol. 2, Number 1. July, 1916. Octavo of 220 pages, with 41 illustrations. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; cloth, \$12.00.

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The principles of fluoroscopy of the stomach.

**The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M.D.,** at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Volume V, Number 4 (August, 1916). Octavo of 222 pages, 50 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Published Bi-Monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; cloth, \$12.00.

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